Unsettled to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; gentle winds, mostly north and northeast

Vol. LXXX No. 26,854

**TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1920** 

## 12 Carranza Aids Held on Return With Chief's Body

Obregon Tells Tribune

#### La Huerta Is Named President of Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 24 .-

army. He has already postponed the Presidential elections from July 4 to September 5.

By General Alvaro Obregon

lariel; Colonel Pauline Fontes, At- Affairs Committee. ney Gerzayn Urgarte, Ignacio

ne of these generals, chiefs and icials, who accompanied Carranza, id none of those persons sleeping by the Navy General Board had been "lost." in the vicinity of Senor Carranza's "How did it come to be lost?" Chair-hut were harmed, nor did they use "You can sound as "You can soun their weapons to repel the attack of Daniels replied

To-morrow I hope to complete the selection of a commission to work energetically toward the determinathe criminal attack on the general

of May 21 in the tiny of May 21 in the tiny et of Tlaxcalantongo, it became known to-rts said that six others later this number was General Pascual Mo-. It was confirmed to-day ter is still alive.

at Tlaxalantongo last Thurs-ong, arrived here at 5:30 its morning, and the funeral at 3 o'clock this afternoon. v persons were at the sta train arrived as a result se announcements which pointed waiting crowds. summerlin, Charge d'Affairs ited States Embassy, was foreign diplomats who

## ociety Matrons Balk

bition amendment.

apeaker cited incidents that had under his observation to show onditions among working people aproved through prohibition.

Also, Cetta, the grandmother. The husband was a carpenter in a brewery. The couple were married last New Year's Eve. The police are inclined to accept Mrs. Mensing's explanation of the shooting.

ad improved through prohibition. THE OVERNIGHT COMEDY HET!

### President of France Falls From Fast Train at Night

M. Deschanel Walks Barefoot in Pajamas Until He Gets Aid; Escape Called Miracle; Mistaken for Lunatic

Obregon Tells Tribune
Commission Will Determine Those Responsible for Assassination

First Chief Killed
Self, Says Herrero

Gonzales Gives Out Telegram Stating President Took Own Life Rather
Than Be Taken Captive

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.
PARIS, May 24.—President Paul Deschanel fell from the window of his stateroom in a special train last night by special train and fell from my railway carriage."

"Didn't you break anything?" in quied one of the laborers.
"Help me to the next station," Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel to telephone the Elysée."

"Quite so, quite so." said one trackwalker. "It must have shaken you a bit when you fell from the worken anything?" in quite one of the laborers.

"Help me to the next station," Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel to telephone the Elysée."

"Quite so, quite so." said one trackwalker. "It must have shaken you a bit when you fell from the window of his watchman's cottage, where he work up his wife. When she appeared to his watchman's cottage, where he work up his wife. When she appeared to his watchman's cottage, where he work up his wife. When she appeared to his watchman's cottage, where he work up his wife. When she appeared to his watchman's cottage, where he work up his wife. When she appeared to the republic. I have just fallen from a train. Look at me well. Haven't you ever seen a picture of the President of the republic."

"Yes," objected the good lady after "Yes," objected the good lady after the minute past midnight? "In the answer."

"Didn't you break anything?" in quited one of the laborers. "Help me to the next station," Deschanel requested. "I am Paul Deschanel to telephone the Elysée."

"Utilet Paris last night by special train and fell from my railway carriage."

"Didn't you break anything?" in quited one of the laborers.

"Help me to the next station," Deschanel walker. "It

he encountered trackwalkers. The sight of him in his odd costume at night on an unfrequented highway caused them to suspect his sanity. They listened with great sympathy to his story that he was the President of the republic, meanwhile exchanging winks.

fully. "Is that possible? What time is it?"
"Ten minutes past midnight," was

that he was the President of the republic, meanwhile exchanging winks.

Track Walkers Doubt Story

When the pajama-clad figure hove in sight one of the track walkers shouted to him, "What are you doing on this line?"

"My friend," replied Deschanel, "am the President of the republic."

One of the track walkers broke into ironical largenter.

"What—President? Like that, in nightshirt, out in the country at Lorcy?"

"Lorcy," said the President thought—

"Continued on next page)

## Daniels Evades | High Sugar Cost | agreement with the Legislature's declaration that 2.75 per cent beer is non-intervient. Inquiry Into Laid by Hoover Navy War Plan To President

Secretary's Testimony Called Administration Made Grave Smoke Screen of Words; "Search Me," He Says in Loss of Important Papers

Conzales, Federico Montes, Pilar R. was brought out to-day in the cross- the Democratic Administration. Urquizo, examination of the Secretary before Neira, Francisco de P. the sub-committee of the Senate Naval

Benillas (former Ambassador to the bers of the committee, taking refuge "treacherously assassition of the war against Germany.

tion of the persons responsible for the criminal attack on the general in chief.

MEXICO CITY, May 24—(By the Asseciated Press). President Venustiano Carranza committed suicide rather than the taken attack of the general attack on the general in chief.

MEXICO CITY, May 24—(By the Asseciated Press). President Venustiano Carranza committed suicide rather than the taken attack of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee.

Tries to Awaken Him by Snapping Revolver She Thought Was Unloaded

Special Dispatch to The Tribune PATERSON, N. J., May 24.—Mrs. Edna Mensing, seventeen years old, of 608 Main Street, has awakened her hus-Prohibition, Says Eliot band Henry, thirty-two, several times by clicking an unloaded revolver along-side his head. The snap of the harmen

GOOD MORNING:
If you are in need of help call the Good
Morning-Girl, Beekman 3000, and let her
insert your advertisement in to-morrow's
Tribune, or give it to any of The Tribune's
authorized advertising agents—over 500 in
Greater New York.—Advt.

# Governor

Walker Measure Permits Chairman Kenyon Joins Manufacture and Sale of Mild Beverage, but Eliminates the Saloon

### Boxing Act Also Is Given His Approval

Decision Are Permitted Under State Control

to-day signed the Walker 2.75 per cent beer bill and the Walker boxing bill. The first permits the brewing of beer of not more than 2.75 per cent alcosaloon as a medium of distribution.

The second reëstablishes boxing in he state, permitting fifteen-round fights to a decision. The sport is placed under strict state control. The Governor, in signing the beer measure, declared that the Legislature, in passing the measure, clearly illus-

rates that it represents the majority sentiment of the people. The Governor also declared there nothing on which he can base dis-

Experts Evenly Divided

"In January, 1919," says the Goverior, "the Legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which was commonly nown as the amendment providing for prohibition. One year later, the same Senate and the Assembly, under identical leadership, has now declared beer containing 2.75 per cent alcohol by He Tells Lusk Committee weight to be non-intoxicating.

"In the opinions of experts laid be fore me there is a sharp division of opinion, those declaring it to be intox cating being about equal in number with those declaring it to be non-intoxicating, and I feel that I am placed in the position of having before me the legislative declaration that such beer is non-intoxicating.

"If representative democratic government means anything."

distribution of the country's sugar supply through a sweeping investigation of sugar brokers who ignore conditions of their Federal licenses.

Mr. Riley will begin to-day what he described as a "series, of informal meetings" with three representatives of the sugar men, appointed by their colleagues last week in Washington.

"It is our purpose to remedy the market conditions and to obtain a fair distribution of the sugar supply, even if it must be at the expense of some of the non-essential industries," said Mr. Riley.

enforcement and to lend moral backing to those who are fighting the ½ per cent clause of the Volstead act.

Effect on Supreme Court Just how effective the state's beer bill will be depends entirely upon the ruling of the United States Supreme Court, now considering the constitutionality of the Volstead act. There is an impression that the court's views may be affected by the attitude of New York and other great Eastern states. The court recessed last week without rendering a decision.

measure nothing stronger than 2.75 per cent beer can be sold in this state. It defines beverages having alcoholic contents up to this percentage as non-intoxicating. Beer of 2.75 per cent strength may be sold in restaurants having floor space of at least 600 feet and with accommodations for at least forty guests. The license fee in New York City is fixed at \$500 and in other first and second elevations of \$250. consequence is that the markets are in complete chaos."

Offer Made to Wilson

"To whom was that offer made—that is, whose attention specifically was alled to the advisability of purchasnes the sugar crop of 1915-1920?" asked

Mr. Berger.

Minimizating. Beer of 2.75 per cent strength may be sold in restaurants thaving floor space of at least 600 feet managership last March.

The committee was advised that Golonel William Cooper Procter, A. A. Sprague, of Chicago, and Horace Stebsies, of New York, can furnish a list of all the contributions to the Wood fund, as well as all of the contributions to the Mood fund, as well as all of the contributions.

## Signs 2.75 | Probe Aimed Beer Bill At Gen. Wood

Reed and Pomerene, Democrats, in Efforts to Discredit Republicans

#### \$414,000 Spent by Governor Lowden

Fifteen-Round Bouts to Johnson Stump Speaker Shows Little Interest in Cox's Expenditures

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- A special Senate committee investigating Presidential primary expenditures opened its hearings to-day. Two purposes seemed to guide the committee. One, on the holic content, and does away with the part of Senator Kenyon, chairman, who has been stumping for Hiram Johnson was to smash General Wood as hard as possible. The other, on the part of the two Democrats on the committee Reed, of Missouri, and Pomerene, of Ohio-was to give all the Republican candidates as black an eye as possible with a view to the campaign after the conventions. Summed up, the committee foun-

That Governor Lowden of Illinois has spent \$414,000 in his campaign for the Republican nomination, of which sum he contributed \$379,000; that the \$35,000 contributed for Lowden was accepted without his knowledge; that Lowden insisted from the first that he wished to finance his campaign himself.

Called "Scandal"

Called "Scandal"

campaign himself.

Called "Scandal"

That, according to Edmond H. Moore, manager for Governor Cox of Ohio, Senator Harding and Wood spent more money in Ohio than ever has been spent in any previous election campaign by both parties; that full information concerning the iniquities of Harding and Wood, which were a "matter of public scandal," could be obtained from their managers, each accusing the other.

That Frank H. Hitchcock, political manager of the Wood campaign, did not know a thing about the finances, objected to palatial headquarters in New York, opposed the extravagant use of campaign literature and declined to employ "flying squadrons" to work up sentiment for Wood in Eastern and Southern states.

That in the neighborhood of \$85,000 was spent on behalf of Senator Johnson east of the Rocky Mountains, less than \$1,000 of this sum being obtained by contributions of from \$1 to \$10; that Johnson didn't go into the South because he lacked funds; that his managers spent every cent they could raise by personal solicitations and that one man, a rich young Pennsylvania, R. B. Strassberger, contributed \$27,000.

That \$70,000, of which \$50,000 was contributed by three New York men, had been spent in behalf of Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, for the Republican nomination.

That the managers were spending money freely in that state, although R. J. Hershey, Sutherland's manager, had no direct knowledge of the misuse of money. Sutherland is a Republican "favorite son."

That Governor Cox of Ohio, the only Democratic candidate whose manager was questioned, had a fund of \$22,000, about half of which was spent in Kentucky, the remainder being used in general propaganda.

From the cutset it was evident the committee was after General Wood. Besides Senator Kenyon the Republican "favorite son."

From the outset it was evident the committee was after General Wood. Besides Scnator Kenyon the Republican members are Edge, New Jersey, and Spencer, of Missouri. The Democrats are Read and Research are Reed and Pomerene. Kenyon, it is said, consulted Reed and Pomerene about plans for the investigation and ignored the Republican members.

In Johnson's Interests This fact naturally led to the assumption that the investigation is being made in the interests of Johnson

ing made in the interests of Johnson. The Democrats are helping Kenyon and at the same time making some good campaign material for their own purposes. They are taking full advantage of the various quarrels among the Republicans.

From Hitchcock the committee mem-

bers expected to unearth scandal in the South. But the former Postmaster General disappointed them. He knew nothing about the use of money in the South. He represented himself as a "purist" in politics. The Wood man-agement, he conceded, had made many

sumption by any person who obtains a fund, as well as all of the expenditures

## Johnson's Lead Cut to 862 In Oregon; Wood Hope Slight

whatever action seems advisable."
Including complete returns from Multnomah (Portland) County, which casts
one-third of the vote of the state,
Johnson now has 41,941 votes and
Wood 41,079. These returns are complete for only thirteen of the thirty-six
counties in the state. In most of the
incomplete counties, however, the precincts to come are small and remote.

BOSTON, May 24.—Enforcement of he prohibition, 24.—Enforcement of he prohibition amendment is being itself by many part of our social or realized society. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, mediant company the barrel of the revolver register. These was a report and the busband's temple and pulled the trigger. There was a report and the husband's temple and pulled the trigger. There was a report and our tool which we provided the further or on his pillow. He was shot through the feat and of trouble were causing a great dail of trouble were causing a great fall of trouble were causing a great whereof is specification or provided to the feat and the specific provided to the problem of the

CHICAGO, May 24. Asserting that there was still a chance for Major General Leonard Wood to carry Oregon, William Cooper Proctor, national man-ager of the Wood campaign, in a state-ment to-day declared that, in any event,

Liberty Bonds
Bought-Sold-Quoted,
John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.—Advt.

## ExpenseFund Wilson Asks Congress For Power to Accept Mandate for Armenia

### Wilson Message Asking U. S. To Take Armenian Mandate

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- President Wilson's message to Congress day, seeking authority to accept a mandate for Armenia, follows: Gentlemen of the Congress: "On the 14th of May an official

of the Senate of the United States conveying the following preambles and resolutions: "'Whereas, The testimony adduced at the hearings conducted by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has clearly established the truth of the reported massacres and other atroci-

ommunication was received at the

Executitve office from the secretary

ties from which the Armenian people have suffered; and "'Whereas, The people of the United States are deeply impressed by the deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation and misery now

"'Whereas, the independence of the Republic of Armenia has been duly recognized by the Supreme Council of the peace conference and hy the government of the United States of America; therefore, be it

"'Resolved, That the sincere congratulations of the Senate of the United States are hereby extended to the people of Armenia on the recognition of the independence of the Republic of Armenia, without pfejudice respecting the territorial boundaries involved; and be it

"'Resolved, That the Senate of the United States hereby expresses the hope that stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights, and the full realization of nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people; and be it further "'Resolved, That in order to afford

necessary protection for the lives and property of citizens of the United States at the port of Batum and along the line of the railroad leading to Baku, the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to cause a United States warship and a force of marines to be dispatched to such port with instructions to such marines to disembark and to protect American lives and property.'

#### Calls Appeal Providential

"I received and read this document with great interest and with genuine gratification, not only because it embodied my own convictions and feelings with regard to Armenia and its people, but also, and more particularly, because it seemed to me the voice of the American people expressing their genuine convictions and deep Christian sympathies and intimating the line of duty which seemed to them to lie clearly before us.

"I cannot but regard it as providential and not as a mere casual coincidence that almost at the same time I received information that the conference of statesmen now sitting at San Remo for the purpose of working out the details of peace with the Central Powers, which it was not feasible to work out in the conference at Paris, had formally resolved to address a definite appeal to this government to accept a mandate for Armenia.

"They were at pains to add that they did this 'not for the smallest desire to evade any obligations which they might be expected to undertake, but because the responsibilities which they are already obliged to bear in connection with the disposition of the former Ottoman Em pire will strain their capacities to the uttermost, and because they believe that the appearance on the scene of a power emancipated from the prepossessions of the Old World will inspire a wider confidence and afford a firmer guarantee for stability in the future than would the selection of any European power.'

### Trust of Civilization

"Early in the conferences at Paris it was agreed that to those colonie. and territories which as a consequences of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the states which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be afforded. "It was recognized that certain

communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a manda tary until such time as they are able to stand alone. "It is in pursuance of this prin-

ciple and with a desire of affording Armenia such advice and assistance | Best Seats, \$2; Wed. Mat., "Florodora."

that the statesmen conferring at San Remo have formally requested this government to assume the duties of mandatary in Armenia. I may add, for the information of the Congress, that at the same sitting it was resolved to request the President of the United States to undertake to arbitrate the difficult question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia and the Vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and it was agreed to accept his decision thereupon, as well as any

#### access to the sea for the independent Duty to Accept Task

stipulation he may prescribe as to

state of Armenia.

"In pursuance of this action, it was resolved to embody in the treaty with Turkey, now under final consideration, a provision that 'Turkey and Armenia and the other high contracting parties agree to refer to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America the question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilavets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, and to accept his decision thereupon, as scribe as to access to the sea for the independent state of Armenia'; pending that decision the boundaries of Turkey and Armenia to remain as at present. I have thought it my duty to accept this difficult and delicate

"In response to the invitation of the council at San Remo, I urgently advise and request that the Congress grant the Executive power to accept for the United States a mandate over

#### Sympathy for Struggling People

"I make this suggestion in the earnest belief that it will be the wish of the people of the United States that this should be done. The sympathy with Armenia has proceeded from no single portion of our people, but has come with extraordinary spontaneity and sincerity from the whole of the great body of Christian men and women in this country, by whose free-will offerings Armenia has practically been saved at the most critical juncture of its existence. At their hearts this great and generous people have made the cause of Armenia their own.

"It is to this people and to their government that the hopes and earnest expectations of the struggling people of Armenia turn as they now emerge from a period of indescribable suffering and peril, and I hope that the Congress will think it wise to meet this hope and expectation with the utmost liberality. I know from unmistakable evidence given by responsible representatives of many peoples struggling toward independence and peaceful life again that the government of the United States is looked to with extraordinary trust and confidence, and I believe that it would do nothing less than arrest the hopeful processes of civilization, if we were to refuse the request to become the helpful friends and advisers of such of these people as we may be authoritatively and formally requested to guide and

#### Will Mean General Liberty

"I am conscious that I am urging upon the Congress a very critical choice, but I make the suggestion in the confidence that I am speaking in the spirit and in accordance with the wishes of the greatest of the Christian peoples. The sympathy for Armenia among our people has sprung from untainted consciences, pure Christian faith and an earnest desire to see Christian people everywhere succored in their time of suffering and lifted from their abject subjection and distress and enabled to stand upon their feet and take their place among the free nations of the world. "Our recognition of the indepen-

ence of Armenia will mean genuine liberty and assured happiness for her people if we fearlessly undertake the duties of guidance and assistance involved in the functions of a man-"It is, therefore, with the most

earnest hopefulness and with the feeling that I am giving advice from which the Congress will not willingly turn away, that I urge the acceptance of the invitation now formally and solemnly extended to us by the council at San Remo, into whose hands has passed the difficult task of composing the many complexities and difficulties of government in the onetime Ottoman Empire and the maintenance of order and tolerable conditions of life in those portions of that empire which it is no longer possible in the interest of civil zation to leave under the government of the Turkish authorities themPresident Urges Acceptance of Allied Invitation to Insure Freedom of the Suffering People

#### **Strong Opposition** In Both Houses

Sentiment in Capital Is That Mr. Wilson Seeks to Shift Responsibility

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- President Wilson to-day urged upon Congress the acceptance by the United States of a mandate over Armenia In a special message, which was read n both houses, Mr. Wilson said that although the choice was critical, he believed he was acting in accordance with the wishes of the American people in seeking authority to take

the mandate. The President said he had felt it his duty to accept the invitation extended to him by the Allied Premiers at San Remo to delimit the frontiers of Armenia.

#### Faces Strong Opposition

A canvass of members of both houses of Congress immediately after the reading of the message disclosed that the President is faced with an opposition more unanimous than he has encountered on any issue that he has taken to Capitol Hill since he entered the White House.

Even high officials of the Administra tion appeared to have little hope that the proposal would be accepted. The impression prevailed generally that, in putting the question up to Congress

putting the question up to Congress, the President simply desired to shift the responsibility of a decision to Congress, and at the same time avoid further pressure on the White House by religious denominations favoring the undertaking.

In submitting the proposal the President refers to acceptance of the mandate as a high Christian duty devolving upon the United States, and at the outset recalls that as late as May 14 the Senate adopted a resolution expressing the hope "that stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights and the full realization of nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people."

This same resolution are added.

ple."
This same resolution urged him to send a battleship to Batum to protect Ameican lives there. To this suggestion he makes no direct reference in

Among the President's advisers it is declared that as the United States is not a member of the league of nations this country would be answerable to the league for its conduct of the mandate only in the ultimate results and would have the right to dictate to the other powers, in the drawing up of a mandate protocol, the terms upon which it would undertake the task.

In addition to the cost in money and military forces which acceptance of the

military forces which acceptance of the mandate would involve, it is pointed out by Senators that the undertaking would involve the United States in immediate conflict, in all probability, not only with the Turks now warring on the Armenians, but with the Bolshevik forces now in control of Russian Ar-

menia and at present engaged in fightmenia and at present engaged in fighting the Armenians.

After the defeat of General Denikine, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the Caucasus, the Russians swept down into Russian Armenia to effect a junction with the Turkish Nationalist forces in a joint campaign against the British in Persia.

#### Bolshevik Forces Active

Bolshevik Forces Active

The Soviet forces were reported, May 20, by Colonel William M. Haskell, Allied High Commissioner in Armenia, in advices to the State Department, to be in full control of Alexandropol, the principal railroad center in Russian Armenia, and to be fighting with Armenian troops from the Armenian capital at Ervinan. In the mean time the new Republic of Azerbaijan, which had been recognized by the Allied powers last January at the same time that Armenia and the Republic of Georgia were recognized, has declared war on Armenia, and Colonel Haskell reported that the Armenian residents of Baku were in peril. Subsequently the Reds captured the ships of the Russian "White" flect in the Caspian, Sea and drove the British from Enzelt, a Russian port at the lower end of the Caspian, the British falling back into Persia.

#### Large U. S. Force Required

Large U. S. Force Required

Before these organized attacks on
the Armenians were begun it was estimated by Major General James G.
Harbord, head of a commission sent
to Armenia to gather data upon which
to base an American policy respecting
the Armenian mendate, that the task
would involve the sending to Armeniaof a minimum force of two divisions,
or 59,000 officers and men, other estimates running up to a force of 200,000.
It would take, the commission esti-

It would take, the commission esti-mated, at least five years to put the country in order under the conditions then existing, and that it would be a generation before the United States

a generation before the United States could completely withdraw.

The cost of the initial five-year period of administration and pacification was estimated at \$756,000,000, the expense of the first year being \$275,000,000 and decreasing to \$85,750,000 in the fifth year, as the ability of the Armenian government increased. The maintenance of the American military force alone, the first year was put at \$88,500,000.

#### \$88,500,000 for Troops Owing to the multiplicity of "conflicting interests" involved,

interests" involved, the commission insisted that the United States, before accepting a mandate, should make its own conditions, backed

## -Kenneth Macgowan, Globe.

By Ralph Courtney

"Yos," objected the good lady after some thought, "but you aren't like him."

M. Deschanel in

Mistake in Rejecting Ples to Buy Up Cuban Crop,

Herbert C. Hoover, testifying before the Lusk Legislative Committee invesdivergence of the views of Secretary of tigating the high cost of living yesterthe Navy Daniels and the critics of his day, laid the present high price of adequate plans for naval preparedness Wilson, Attorney General Palmer and

Ignacio
Mr. Daniels, who refused repeatedly
to answer specific questions by members of the committee, taking refuge
beind what Senator Hale character,
insisted that the navy's plans, together
with estimates of the chief of operations, were adequate for the prosecution of the war against Germany.

"You Can Search Me"
In response to inquiries from Chair
man Hale, Secretary Daniels disclosed
that an important plan of operations,
and
"Za,
and
"The approval of the bern bill puts
show by the Navy General Bonse
of Daniels replied.
"You, can search me," Secretary
of Daniels replied.
"You, can search me," Secretary
of Daniels replied.
"You, can search me," Secretary
of Daniels replied.
The Administration.

He also discussed at great length the
underlying causes of the high cost of
living and suggested remedies for it.
Mr. Gover said that had the government carried out the recommendation of
the Sugar Equalization Board to
purchase the 1919-20 Cuban crop, orfered to the government part of the south the prosecutions, were adequate for the prosecutions, were adequate for the prosecutions of the war against Germany.

"You Can Search Me"
In response to inquiries from Chair
man Hale, Secretary Daniels disclosed
that an important plan of operations,
see
"You, can search me," Secretary
of
Daniels replied.

"You, can search me," Secretary
of Daniels replied.

It had been previously shown that
this lost plan had been in the possession of Captain Volney Chase, of the
bureau of operations, now deceased.

Testimony had been given by navy officers that efforts had been made to
locate the plan in Captain Chase's papers, but it had not been found.

The also discussed at great length the
underlying causes of the high cost of
the government persor of
the Great Sugar with the government persor of
the Sugar Equalization Board to
purchase the 1919-20 Cuban crop, or
ficer that the navity's plans, together
where a gain the wise of the chief of operations, were adequate for the prosecution of the war against Germany.

The

MEXICO CITY, May 24—(By the Associated Press). President Venustiano Carranza committed suicide rather than be taken prisoner, according to a telegram given out this afternoon at the headquarters of General Gonzales.

It purports to have been sent from Gero Azul, State of Puebla, the morning of Thursday, May 20, by Colonel Rodolfo Herrero, who, previous reports against Germany in cooperation with our allies between August, 1914, and April, 1917?" Senator Hale asked at one stage of the hearing. "Answer was reduced to one, General Pascual Mooth of the sugar supply, even the surgar supply, even the very last thing was to confer with the were first must be at the expense of some of the non-essential industries," said the non-essential industries," said of the non-essential industries," said the non-essential industries," said of the non-essential industries," said the

wife's Joke Kills
Sleeping Husband

Secretary with some heat. Tou can year and should purchase the Cuban crop, in order that the price might be stabilized at some reasonable figure.

"At a subsequent date the board received an offer of the crop, but, due to various difficulties, the offer was not accepted by the government, and the consequence is that the markets are in complete chaos."

torney General and other members of the Cabinet by the sugar board from time to time last fall," said Mr. Hoover.

The offer, he declared, was simply al-lowed to lapse, without any definite conclusion

have it mailed-both daily and Sunday. Just phone Beekman 3000 or write our Subscription Department, and we'll see that you are not dis-

do," said Dow V. Walker, Oregon manager for Wood, to-night. "The results are so close that we have not entirely abandoned hope. We will wait until the figures are in and then take whatever action seems advisable."

Including complete returns from Mult-